Statewise details are given in statement *(See* below)

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed the technology for reclamation of saline land. The essential components of the technology include drainage, leaching, growing of salt-tolerant crops and trees, and maintenance of favourable salt balance in the root zone through scheduling of irrigation and operation of drainage system.

Statement

State-wise details of the estimated area under Saline and Alkali land in the Country

(Area in million ha.)

S. No.	State/UT	Land affected by salinity/ alkalinity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.240
2.	Bihar	0.004
3.	Gujarat	1.214
4.	Haryana	0.526
5.	Karnataka	0.404
6.	Kerala	0.016
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.242
8.	Maharashtra	0.534
9.	Orissa	0.404
10.	Punjab	0.688
11.	Rajasthan	0.728
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.004
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.295
14.	West Bengal	0.850
15.	Delhi	0.016
	Total:	7.165
	or say million ha.	7.20

Deteriorating Standard of Legal Education

2781. SHRI RAMNATH KOVIND:
DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) wether deteriorating standard of legal education has been reported in some columns of the Press on the 28th November, 1995;

(b) whether these reports indicate that 54 law colleges of the country have been issued show cause notice for withdrawal of their affiliation for non-adherence to the prescribed norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof with names of the 54 colleges;

(d) whether Government propose to take some measures to check such a situation in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to a newsitem in the Delhi edition of Hindustan Times dated 28.11.95 of Bar Council of India (BCI) has issued show-cause notices to 54 Colleges in the country for lack of infrastructural facilities necessary for imparting law courses.

(c) A list of colleges furnished by Ministry of Law , to which show cause notices have been issued, is given in the Statement *(See* below)

(d) and (e) The Law Ministers in their meeting held in Hyderabad on 25.11.95 adopted a resolution which included the Following major recommendations for improving legal education:—

(i) There should be an adequate number of law colleges with proper infrastructure.

(ii) Legal education should be allowed only through whole-time law colleges or university Departments.

(iii) The practice of granting temporary approval to law colleges should be discontinued forthwith.

(iv) Admission into law colleges should-be through a common entrance examination at the national/state level.

(v) Professional legal education should be for five years after 10+2 level.

(vi) Practical training should be given its due place in professional legal education.

(vii) The BCI should play a more effective role in discharging its functions under the provisions of the Advocates Act.

The Law Ministers were of the opinion that the Advocates Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder be amended immediately for giving effect to the above recommendations.

Statement

Notices sent to the following Law Colleges by the Bar Council of India

	Name of the College	Name of the University
1.	T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
2.	Mahadeo Singh Law College, Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
3.	S.K.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur	Bihar
4.	Munshi Singh College, Motihari	Bihar
5.	Ganga Singh College, Chapra	Bihar
6.	CM. Law College, Darbhanga	L.N. Mithila
7.	Videh Law College, Ratni Deorhi, Madhubani	L.N. Mithila
S.	Samastipur Law College, Samastipur	L.N. Mithila
9.	Ram Kumari Ayodhya Law College, Begusarai	L.N. Mithila
10	R.M.M. Law College, Saharsa	L.N. Mithila
11	College of Commerce, Patna	Magadh
12	Maharaja College, Arrah	Magadh
13	Anugarh Memorial Law College, Gaya	Magadh
14	A.N.S. College, Patna	Magadh
15	S.P. Mandal Law College, Madhipura	B.N. Mandal
16	Surya Dev Law College, Katihar	B.N. Mandal
17	B.M. Thakur Law College, Purnea	B.N. Mandal
18	C.K. Mishra Law College, Araria, Purnea	B.N. Mandal
19	Chhotanagpur Law College, Ranchi	Ranchi
20	Cooperative College, Jamshedpur	Ranchi
21	Dhanbad Law College	Ranchi
22	Imamul Hai Khan Law College	Ranchi
23	Giridh Law College, Giridh	Ranchi
24	Law College Daltonganj	Ranchi
25	Patna Law College, Patna	Patna
26	A.K. Dhan Law College, Gumla	Ranchi
27	Jawahar Lal Nehru Law College, Ranchi	Ranchi
28	B.N. Singh Law College, Daltonganj	Ranchi
29	Rohtas Law College, Sasaram	Magadh
30	Sanjay Gandhi Manila Mahavidyalays, Gaya	Magadh

	Name of the College	Name of the University
31	Nawada Law College, Nawada	Magadh
32	Sogra Law College, Bihar Shariff	Magadh
33	Karpuri Thakur Mahavidyalaya, Buxer	Magadh
34	Bihar Institute of Law, Patna	Magadh
35	Aurangabad Law College, Aurangabad	Magadh
36	R.P.S. Law College, Naya Tola	Magadh
37	Ram Deo Singh Law College, Munger	Bhagalpur
38	Biswanath Singh Vidhi Samastan, Munger	Bhagalpur
39	Sanjay Gandhi Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Sitamarhi	Bihar
40	Shatru Mardan Shahi Law College, Bettih	Bihar
41	Rajendra Prasad Law College, Hazari Bagh	Vinobha Bhave
42	Head of the Deptt. of Law, Patna, Patna University	Patna
43	Lokmanaya Tilak Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
44	Ganga Ram Gogia Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
45	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Law College, Secunderabad	Osmania
46	Vidyapeeth Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
47	Sardar Patel Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
48	Tagore College of Law, Sangareddy, A.P.	Osmania
49	New Loyala Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
50	Shankerji Memorial Law College, Secunderabad	Osmania
51	Y.P.R. Educational Society, Hyderabad	Osmania
52	Narain Reddy Law College, Secunderabad	Osmania
53	Panineeya Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
54	Srinivasa Educational Academy Tirupathi	S.V. University
55	Central Law College, Salem	Tamil Nadu
56	North Lakhimpur Law College, Lakhimpur Assam	Dibrugarh

अन्य देशों के खान कर्मियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

2782. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि **:**

(क) क्या सरकार वियतनाम, भूटान, म्यांमार, इथोपिया, नामीबिया, फिलीपिन्स, पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान तथा कुछ अन्य देशों के खान कर्मियों को भूविज्ञान और खनिज पदार्थो के विकास के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण दे रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षो के दौरान इस संबंध में वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गमंग) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा "एस्केप" देशों के वैज्ञानिकों को उनके अनुरोध पर भूविज्ञान और वेधन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के प्रशिक्षण संस्थान ने वर्ष 1979-80 से 1994-95 के दौरान "एस्केप" तथा अन्य देशों के 71 वैज्ञानिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया है । 71 प्रशिक्षित वैज्ञानिकों में चीन के 6, वियतनाम के 16, फिलीपींस के 7 अफगानिस्तान के 5, नेपाल के 5, बर्मा के 5, श्रीलंका के 3 भूटान के 10, इन्डोनेशिया के 3, मलेशिया का 1, लाओस के 6, ईरान के 2, मंगोलिया का 1 , तथा मालावी का 1, वैज्ञानिक शामिल हैं ।

(ग) वर्ष 1992-93 से 1993-94 के दौरान अन्य देशों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया । वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान भूटान के दो भूवैज्ञानिकों को भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के बंगलौर स्थित